FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17, 1838. [NO. 1076.

PUBLISHED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired. or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

A Course of Lectures on Chemistry will be given at the Laboratory in Donaldson Academy during the present Winter. The first Lecture will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 16th instant, at 7 o'clock P. M.

The price of a Ticket for the Course will be One Dollar to an individual, and may be had at Mr. Hale's book store or at the Laboratory.

Fayetteville, Jan. 9, 1838. 75-2w

Boarding School, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The Institution closed its second session of the present year on the 15th inst.

The next session of the next year will commence on the first Monday in February, and end on the 1st of July, including the short summer vacation.

The third session will commence on the 16th July and close on the 15th December.

The School will be under the same superintendence and instruction as heretofore

Having been determined to receive no *day Scholars* hereafter into this School.—This determination is the result of experience and in accordance with the wishes of many judicious friends. The number of pupils will be limited; it is therefore important that applications for admission be made at as early a day as possible

The terms of Board and Tuition, $80 per session, payable in advance. Music, Drawing, and Painting by competent instructers, at the usual rates. Books and Stationary furnished, for the convenience of the pupils, at moderate prices.

W. H. HARDIN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 27. 75-tf.

FOR SALE.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Cadiz do,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure,
110 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
30 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
20 half do 1 do,
15 tons Iron, flat, square and round Bars, and Hoop Iron,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks London Porter,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe and Colemina Wines,
1 dozen baskets Champaign do,
15 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine,
20 boxes & half boxes Blond Raisins,
Common and English Dairy Cheese,
Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas.
Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar in Hhds and Barrels

JOHN HUSKE & SON

Jan 9 1838 75-f

OUTLAWRY.

To whom it may concern—Greeting:

WHEREAS, it hath been represented unto us, that JIM, a Slave, the property of John Sen. hath absconded from his owner, at this time lying out, committing injuries of sundry kinds to the inhabitants of this County: Now by virtue of the power vested in us by the Constitution and General Assembly of this State, and at the request of the owner of said Slave, We do hereby command and require the said Slave forthwith to surrender himself, or return to his said owner. And we do also hereby command the Sheriff of Cumberland county, to take such aid with him as he shall think fit and necessary in pursuit of and apprehending said Slave; and if the said Slave does not surrender himself within *twenty days* from this date, it shall be lawful for any person or persons to kill and destroy said Slave

Given *under our hands and seals, this 8th day of January A D* 1838

THO N. CAMERON, *J P* [*Seal*]
JOSEPH AREY, *J. P.* [*Seal.*]

I will give a reward of $25 for the apprehension, dead or alive, of the above Negro.

JOHN MURPHY.

Notice.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the subscriber, by Thomas Cochran for the purposes therein set forth, he will expose to Public Sale on Saturday the 10th day of February next, at the Market House, Twenty-Eight shares of the *Lafayette Hotel Stock.*

Terms made known at the time of sale.

THOS J. CURTIS, Trustee.

Fayetteville, Jan 9, 1838 75-tt.

CHEESE.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta, 50 casks prime CHEESE

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 8, 1838. 75tf

$100 Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, from his residence on South Edisto, Willow Swamp, Orangeburg District, S. C., on Monday night, 23d inst. a Negro man named HOWARD Said Howard is well proportioned, about 6 feet high, black complexion—high forehead, a somewhat prominent nose, full face, and no whiskers; has a scar on the inner ankle of (I presume) the left foot, produced by a burn, and on one of his arms a mark resembling a letter S. Howard is a man with plausibility and ease; is rather assuming in his address, yet mild and humble in his manner. He is a keen, shrewd fellow—walks erect when not hurried, and is apt to bear uncommonly on his toes. He was originally belonged to Joshua Lee, a Quaker, near Clinton, Va., to which place it is supposed he will direct his course, or to Norfolk or Portsmouth. He had on when he went away, blue pantaloons and coat, either a blue or yellow vest, and a black hat. He took with him a pair of saddle-bags, and is supposed to have a free ticket.

Any person who will lodge said Negro in jail that I get him, if it be in this State, I will give a reward of fifty dollars, and all reasonable expenses; if in North Carolina, seventy-five dollars and all expenses; if in Virginia or Maryland, one hundred dollars and expenses.

WM RILEY.

January 6, 1838. 75 5w

CHEAP PAPER
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

TO RENT.

THE choice of Pews No. 5 and 30 in the Episcopal Church Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO

January 8, 1838. 75tf

Just received and for sale,

233 CASKS Fresh THOMASTOWN LIME,
25 Tierces Nova Scotia Plaister Paris, prepared for Manure, and 19 bbls. best Calcined Plaister, for Plastering,
100 bushels Hair, and 50,000 Laths,

All of which I will sell low for Cash. I have been acquainted with the above articles for the last 20 years, and can speak confidently as to the quality at all times. Call on the Subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

January 9, 1838. 75 4w

HIDES.

5000 LBS. dry salted HIDES, weighing from 25 to 35 lbs. each, for sale by

CHARLES T. HAIGH.

January 3, 1838 74tf.

20 Hhds SUGAR,
150 bags COFFEE,
25 boxes fresh bunch RAISINS,
1000 lbs. double refined loaf SUGAR, of superior quality, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH.

January 2, 1838. 74 3t.

Notice.

AN OVERSEER wanted. A single man of steady habits, to attend a few hands, can get employ by applying at this office.

January 3. 74 3wp.

Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber has received for sale, a large assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, of the growth of 1837.

E. J. HALE.

December 19, 1837. tf

Mackerel.

JUST received, No. 1 and No 3 Mackerel, of 1837 inspection. For sale by

H. LEETE.

December 11, 1837.

A Wagon for sale.

A LIGHT three horse WAGON, entirely new, and ready for the road, with a bow frame, &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

January 1, 1838 74tf

Cumberland County Court Office.
JAN. 3, 1838.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, have been received at this office, and are ready for delivery.

74-3w] JOHN McLAURIN Jr. Clerk.

Hannah More Academy.

THE Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Seminary closed this day; a numerous collection of visiters were in attendance, and witnessed with much pleasure, the advancements of the Young Ladies, both in learning and deportment Miss Clarke, the Principal, and Miss McDuffee, her Assistant, have conducted the School to the entire satisfaction of all concerned; both Parents and Children; indeed their management met with the hearty approval of all who became acquainted with it The Exercises will be resumed on Monday the 15th of January next, under the same Managers, who will be prepared to afford instruction in all the solid and ornamental branches of female education. The Trustees have made arrangements for a Musical Department to be connected with the Institution, and hope to have it in operation at the commencement of the session.

The retired and healthy situation of the Academy, and the very superior qualifications of its Managers, give it claims not surpassed by any institution in the State. The Young Ladies for the next session are particularly invited to take advantage of the commencement.

By order of the Trustees.

J PEARSALL, Sec'y.

Duplin, December 19, 1837. 74 4w.

Sugar Creek Academy.

IT is the opinion of many, that a high preparatory School is greatly needed in this section of country. The object of this Institution is to prepare pupils for admission into College, and extend to those who do not wish to take a collegiate course, the benefits of a sound and practical English Education, that will qualify them for the ordinary business of life

The course of studies will be extensive, embracing instruction in the Latin and Greek Languages. In Mathematics the course will be equally as extensive and thorough to those who desire it, as in most Colleges. In Sciences, the course will embrace the branches that can be conveniently taught in a well regulated Academy. Instruction will be given in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, with the use of Globes and Atlas.

Since to prove successful in any business requires an individual's undivided attention, the Subscriber has determined to devote his time to literary pursuits as a Professional Teacher. In appearing before the public, he does not profess any extraordinary methods of expediting the acquisition of knowledge, but from four years experience, believes that the main principle consists in illustrations so clear as to interest, to engage attention and to keep awake their feelings and ambition.

With regard to discipline, the more mild and conciliatory methods will be used without ever resorting to severity, except in cases of refractory and incorrigible subjects, as harsh treatment and angry denunciations have a tendency to damp their ardor and alienate their affections from the Instructer.

The Institution is located in a healthy country, near Sugar Creek Church, three miles distant from Charlotte, sufficiently retired to avoid the allurements of vice and dissipation, and to secure attention to business. The morals of the pupils will be carefully guarded.

Tuition $12½ a session of five months.

Board can be obtained at $7 a month.

The exercises will be resumed on the 1st Tuesday of January next.

Pupils can enter at any period No deduction after entering to the end of the session, except for sickness.

For qualification, refer to Rev. S. Williamson, Rev. R. H. Morrison, and Rev. S Watson.

ROBT. J. McDOWELL, Principal.

Mecklenburg Co., Dec. 20, 1837. 74-4t.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74-tf

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.

Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.

Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.

The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.

Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.

Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine.*

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, per Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant, my ENTIRE STOCK of New, Seasonable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which have recently been bought in New York and Philadelphia, on the best possible terms, and will be sold UNUSUALLY LOW, for *Cash*, or on time to *punctual* customers. Call and see.

My Stock consists *in part* of the following, in addition to the old Stock:—

100 Packages DRY GOODS,
150 bags Rio, Cuba, Laguira and Java COFFEE,
25 hhds. St. Croix & Porto Rico Sugar,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails and Brads,
40 casks choice and common Wines,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
1000 lbs Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's FFF Powder,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 barrels Paint Oil,
25 do Tanners' do,
200 pair Trace Chains,

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, together with every other article which constitutes a *STOCK COMPLETE;*—it is therefore unnecessary to enumerate further.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, October 17, 1837. 63tf

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office

ANSON HOTEL,
WADESBOROUGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased that well known and long established PUBLIC HOUSE, on the North East corner of the Public Square in the town of Wadesborough, inform their friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

Their TABLE will be supplied with the best the Market and surrounding country affords.

Their BAR with the choicest Wines and Liquors, Foreign and Domestic.

Their STABLES spacious, and bountifully supplied with Grain and Provender of all kinds, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledge themselves that no exertions on their part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to all who may call on them

☞ The Cheraw and Salisbury Line of Stages arrive and depart every day from the above Hotel, except Sunday.

STURDEVANT & MURPHEY.

December, 1837. 73 3m

MISS BINGHAM'S SCHOOL,
FAYETTEVILLE.

THE next term will commence on the 1st. Jan. 1838. In this School will be taught, all the higher branches that are usually taught in any of the high Schools. Music and French will be taught by an accomplished and efficient French Lady. Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the same house where the School is.

December 26. 73 4t.

Select Preparatory School,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE Subscriber, wishing to confine himself to a smaller number of Pupils than hitherto, proposes opening a limited PRIVATE SCHOOL.—number of boys not exceeding twenty; course of Instruction preparatory to College. Tuition $15 50 per Session.

The First Session will commence on the 16th of January, and end on the 15th of June. The Second Session will commence on the 1st of July, and end on the 1st of December.

WM. H. HOOPER.

December 20, 1837. 73-4w

To Families.

JUST received and for sale by E. J. Hale 'THE FAMILY PREACHER,' or domestic duties illustrated and enforced, in eight Discourses, by Rev. R. W Bailey.

Molasses, Cheese, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,
10 Bbls Prime N. O. MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE,
10 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL,
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

December 26 73tf.

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated Dwelling, on Gillespie street, for rent, and possession given on the 1st of October next.

C. P. MALLETT.

July 26, 1837. 51-tf.

100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER, just received from the Salem Mills.

Also,

10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for the year 1838, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56 tf

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

100 BUSHELS IRISH POTATOES, (a superior article
16 hhds. MOLASSES,

Jan 2. THOS. SANDFORD, & CO

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the Subscriber by J. W. Weisiger, on the 28th day of September, 1837, for purposes therein mentioned, the Subscriber will sell, at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 27th day of January, 1838, unless previously disposed of at private sale,

A Dwelling House and Lot,

With convenient out-Houses, situated on Hay Mount, adjoining the residences of Samuel Mims and Geo. W. McDonald, and at present occupied by the said J. W. Weisiger. The lot contains 7¼ acres, more or less.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JAMES G. COOK, Trustee.

December 18, 1837. 72-6w

Wrapping Paper.

100 Reams for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Immense Destruction by Fire.—Our city has probably never suffered more extensively from any single conflagration, than from that which broke out on the evening of the third, as described in our paper of yesterday morning. As many as eighteen buildings were consumed, most of them stores, containing merchandize, groceries and goods of the richest and most valuable kind. It is estimated that one million of dollars would not cover the losses that have been sustained. As a great deal of the property was insured, the insurance offices will have to meet heavy drafts upon their capital.

New Orleans Bulletin.

New Mine.—A very rich Mine of Gold, both vein and surface has lately been discovered on the land of Samuel W. Rodgers, a few miles distant from the Harris Mine. We saw a specimen, which we consider the finest we have seen in this neighborhood. As an evidence of its richness, we state upon the authority of the person who exhibited to us the specimen, that a *pound of Gold* was extracted from a rock about the size of a small child's head. This is a fine opportunity for Miners to invest their capital to advantage and reap a handsome increase.

Charlotte Journal.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

STATE AFFAIRS.

An able writer in the Standard is discussing the policy pursued by our last Legislature on the subject of Internal Improvement, and proves it to have been, as far as it went, not only eminently liberal but judicious. We copy from the last number, the following notice of a bill brought before the Legislature by Mr. Byrd, of Yancy, the object of which was to divide *among the several Counties of the State*, the whole Amount of the Surplus Fund received by North-Carolina from the General Government. The proposition did not carry, of course, but some who voted for it are endeavoring to make an *electioneering* hobby of it for the next campaign. Its injustice and impolicy are well shown in the following extract:

"But, what was the Bill? (I have not the Bill before me, but Mr. Byrd's Speech I have.) It proposed to take all the moneys of the State, especially the Surplus Money, and apportion it out amongst the *counties;* to put it under the management of officers, chosen by the County Court, to be loaned out, or invested. If the County thought fit to do so, they might expend it in Roads. The people who borrowed the money, were to *give security, and pay interest for it.* And the interest was to go into the County Treasury. The money was to be apportioned according to their number of Members in the Assembly.

The following objections will at once show the injustice and impolicy of this proposition, and what follows them, may expose to the "*poor*" what kind of fruits they would reap, from the fallacious assurances of such as pretend to denounce the rejection of this measure, for the sake of "we the people"

1st. The mode of division is flagrantly unfair Are taxes for the support of Government paid by counties in the proportion of the members? On the contrary, each county, no matter how small, is by our Constitution, entitled to a member. And their claim to share this money by the rule proposed, is a complete inversion of the maxim, "one good turn deserves another." The larger counties agreed to give the least counties a member, though they had a very small population, (too small to entitle them to demand it, as a right,) and are they, therefore, entitled to an undue share of the public money? Because they are generously allowed to have a share of representation, greater than their population entitles them to demand; must they therefore, be suffered to take an undue share of the public funds?

2d This money belonged to the State, to the people *as a State;* It was not deposited by the General Government, to be re-deposited by the Legislatures with County Courts. It would be violating the faith of the State, to pass this Bill. Do you say not? Then the County Courts, as soon as we deposited it with them, might have re-divided it, among the *districts* of each county; and the latter would have been no more a violation of their faith, than this deposite with them by the State, was a disregard of hers

3d. If the money were placed with the County Courts it would be in the management of men, whom the *people* do not choose, cannot remove nor in any wise make responsible to them.—Emphatically, it would be giving away the people's money, to bodies of men, wholly beyond their reach.

4th It would not be many years, before the control of these County funds would fall into the hands of irresponsible men, and be squandered. Suppose the money to be at the Court house, and the Court about to proceed in the election of Treasurers to manage it. If one wishes to get the place, will he not electioneer with the Justices, and for every vote, promise a *loan* to the voter? To keep in afterwards, may he not grant indulgence upon bad security? His borrowers will be his electors; and his borrowers will be his sureties—until a final bankruptcy blows up the concern, and involves the county in a disgrace, by the exposed peculations of its courts and the loss of all their funds.

5th. If it terminated more favorably. If a few of the counties, nay if it were possible *all of them* could derive a gainful business in this operation—this new system of Banking!—what must be the end of it? The Court, wholly free from responsibility to the people, may become fascinated by some wild schemes of county aggrandizement, and anticipating the income of this Fund, will embark upon a system of *extravagance;* involve the county in debts and liabilities which otherwise they never would have encountered. Let these monies be then called for; let the debtors fail, and the public be disappointed of the income from this fund, who will have to pay off these extraordinary liabilities? Why, those people—those "poor people" whom it is hoped to enlist, upon the pretext, that this is a measure for their good! For be it recollected, that a man whose income is equal to $10,000, pays the same tax on his head (poll tax) with the overseer he employs, at perhaps $75 per year: and no species of tax on property, will ever be endured that can equalize the burden.

6th If the Legislature of the State, in love to the poor, were determined to throw this money among the people, to be scrambled for at the County Courts, why *loan* it on *security?* The poor man cannot borrow it, for he has no property to pledge and no security to give. Why do not all exclusive advocates of the poor, insist on dividing it out and giving each man his share? It would be quite interesting to see the members of Assembly riding round the county, to hand each man his $2 00; (or it may be $3 00) his share of the Surplus!! Or rather one fourth, each quarter; 50 to 75 cents every pay day! But no, this will not answer. It would expose by its practical enforcement the folly of such a law.

7th. I shall pass by the consideration of expense. A Treasurer in each County, (66 in all) and their salaries! The necessary loss of debts! the neighbourhood bickerings! the partialities practised in the granting of loans! the corruption of public agents, and such like necessary results of this ill-digested and anomalous project. Surely, I have said enough to prove its impolicy. Yet, there is one argument used for it, which I must not suffer to escape my notice. I have heard it said, that this Bill would have relieved the poor from *taxes.* I think I have proved the reverse. But suppose I have not. "Repeal the taxes!" is a specious argument to the poor, yet it is very deceptive. If I did not feel confident, that they who urge it, act without thought; if I believed on the contrary, that they have seen its length and breadth, I would not hesitate to denounce them as they merit. What? Repeal all the taxes of the poor? Take care Freemen of North Carolina! If the taxes are repealed, if the *poor* man is released from his *poll tax, his right to vote goes with it.* This is your Constitution, has been so, ever since '76; and to abolish the small taxes imposed on our people—whether intended or not—will be cheating the poor into a surrender of the *right of Suffrage.* Stand forth now, and advocate this repeal of taxes, ye lovers of the poor. Tell them the whole truth and see if they are willing to sell their birth-right, at a price so mean—at any price less than their *blood.*"

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 8.

DISTURBANCES ON THE NIAGARA FRONTIER.

As soon as the journal was read, a Message from the President of the United States, by his Private Secretary, was announced; and which, on motion, was immediately read, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States

In the highly excited state of feeling on the Northern frontier, occasioned by the disturbances in Canada, it was to be apprehended that causes of complaint might arise on the line dividing the United States from her Britannic Majesty's dominions. Every precaution was therefore taken on our part authorized by the existing laws; and as the troops of the provinces were embodied on the Canadian side, it was hoped that no serious violation of the rights of the United States would be permitted to occur. I regret, however, to inform you that an outrage of a most aggravated character has been committed, accompanied by a hostile though temporary invasion of our territory, producing the strongest feelings of resentment on the part of our citizens in the neighborhood, and on the whole border line; and that the excitement previously existing has been alarmingly increased. To guard against the possible recurrence of any similar act, I have thought it indispensable to call out a portion of the militia to be posted on that frontier. The documents herewith presented to Congress show the character of the outrage committed, the measures taken in consequence of its occurrence, and the necessity for resorting to them. It will also be seen that the subject was immediately brought to the notice of the British Minister accredited to this country, and the proper steps taken on our part to obtain the fullest information of all the circumstances leading to and attendant upon the transaction, preparatory to a demand for reparation I ask such appropriations as the circumstances in which our country is thus unexpectedly placed require.

M VAN BUREN.

Washington, January 8 1838

[Here follows the deposition of the Captain of the Steam Boat Caroline, giving the particulars of her capture. These are essentially as stated in the accounts heretofore published. The only part which it is necessary to add is the following:—

And this deponent further says, that immediately after the Caroline was got into the current of the stream and abandoned, as before stated, beacon lights were discovered upon the Canada shore, near Chippewa; and after sufficient time had elapsed to enable the boats to reach that shore, this deponent distinctly heard loud and vociferous cheering at that point. That this deponent has no doubt that the individuals who boarded the Caroline were a part of the British forces now sattioned at Chippewa.

GILMAN APPLEBY.

Mr. Poinsett to Gen. Scott.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
January 5, 1838.

SIR: You will repair, without delay, to the Canada frontier of the United States, and assume the military command there.

Herewith you will receive duplicate letters to the Governors of the States of New York and Vermont, requesting them to call into the service of the United States such a militia force as you may deem necessary for the defence of that frontier of the United States.

This power has been confided to you in the full persuasion that you will use it discreetly, and extend the call only so far as circumstances may seem to require.

It is important that the troops called into the service should be, if possible, exempt from that state of excitement which the late violation of our territory has created, and you will therefore impress upon the Governors of these border States the propriety of selecting troops from a portion of the State distant from the theatre of action.

The Executive possesses no legal authority to employ the military force to restrain persons within our jurisdiction, and who ought to be under our control, from violating the laws, by making incursions into the territory of neighboring and friendly nations, with hostile intent. I can give you, therefore, no instructions on that subject; but request that you will use your influence to prevent such excesses, and to preserve the character of this Government for good faith and a proper regard for the rights of friendly Powers.

The militia will be called into the service for three months, unless sooner discharged; and in your requisitions you will designate the number of men, and take care that the officers do not exceed a due proportion.

It is deemed important that the administrative branch of the service should be conducted, wherever practicable, by officers of the regular army.

The disposition of the force, with regard to the points to be occupied, is confided to your discretion, military skill, and intimate knowledge of the country; and the amount of that force must depend upon the character and duration of the contest now going on in Canada, and the disposition now manifested by the people and the public authorities of that colony.

The President indulges a hope that outrages, similar to that which lately occurred at Schlosser, will not be repeated; and that you will be able to maintain the peace of that frontier without being called upon to use the force which has been confided to you.

Very respectfully, your most obd't serv't,
(Signed) J. R. POINSETT.

Bvt. Maj Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
Washington City.

Mr. Poinsett to Gov. Marcy.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
January 5, 1838.

SIR: The territory of the United States having been violated by a party of armed men from the Canada shore, and apprehensions being entertained, from the highly excited feelings of both parties, that similar outrages may lead to an invasion of our soil, the President has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by law, and call out such a militia force as may be deemed necessary to protect the frontiers of the U. States.

I am, in consequence, instructed by the President to request you will call into the service of the United States, and place under the command of Brevet Major General Scott, such militia force as he may require to be employed on the Canada frontier, for the purpose herein set forth.

Very respectfully, your most obd't serv't,
J. R. POINSETT.

His Excellency W. L. MARCY.
Governor of New York, Albany. N Y.

[Same to his Excellency SILAS H JENNISON, Governor of Vermont, Montpelier, Vermont.]

Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Fox.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington Jan. 5, 1838.

SIR: By the direction of the President of the United States, I have the honor to communicate to you a copy of the evidence furnished to this Department of an extraordinary outrage committed from Her Britannic Majesty's province of Upper Canada, on the persons and property of citizens of

the United States, within the jurisdiction of the State of New York. The destruction of the property, and assassination of citizens of the United States on the soil of New York, at the moment when, as is well known to you, the President was anxiously endeavoring to allay the excitement, and earnestly seeking to prevent any unfortunate occurrence on the frontier of Canada, has produced upon his mind the most painful emotions of surprise and regret. It will necessarily form the subject of a demand for redress upon Her Majesty's Government. This communication is made to you under the expectation that, through your instrumentality, an early explanation may be obtained from the authorities of Upper Canada of all the circumstances of the transaction; and that, by your advice to those authorities, such decisive precautions may be used as will render the perpetration of similar acts hereafter impossible. Not doubting the disposition of the Government of Upper Canada to do its duty in punishing the aggressors and preventing future outrage, the President, notwithstanding, has deemed it necessary to order a sufficient force on the frontier to repel any attempt of a like character, and to make known to you that if it should occur, he cannot be answerable for the effects of the indignation of the neighboring People of the United States.

I take this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

To HENRY S. FOX, Esq., &c. &c.

Mr. THOMPSON, of South Carolina, moved that so much of the Message as relates to the appropriations asked for be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and the remainder to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It became the House (Mr. T said) to be cautious in the extreme how they acted in a matter of this importance — For himself, he had full confidence that it would be well conducted by the Executive; but he must say that he looked upon the letter of Mr. Forsyth as altogether too tame for the occasion. A murder had been committed, with every feature that could possibly characterize it as an atrocious and brutal assassination, by British soldiers upon unarmed and unoffending American citizens, within American territory. They had been murdered in their sleep; and this Government would cease to be considered worthy of the sympathy of other nations, if such an act should be passed over without a prompt demand for redress He contended that the murderers should have been at once demanded by our Government, and held amenable to our laws. He felt, as much as any man could do, how disastrous were the consequences likely to ensue from a war between this country and Great Britain —consequences disastrous not only to the two countries, but to the civilized world. But this case presented considerations paramount to all these, and the country would not deserve the proud distinction which she enjoys among nations, if she passed over these considerations with silence or tameness.

Mr. CAMBRELENG thought the act of the British authorities to which allusion had been made most atrocious and reprehensible, but he deemed the debate upon it at present to be premature.

Mr. HAYNES rose to say that he did not agree with the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Thompson,) that the communications of the Secretary of War were too tame for the occasion.

Mr. FILLMORE doubted extremely if any thing had taken place upon the part of any portion of the people of the State of New York to justify, or to palliate, an outrage like that committed by the British troops. But that was a point into which it was not now his wish to go.

Mr. F. expressed his surprise that there was nothing said in this message of the President of the United States in regard to the means of protecting the forts on that frontier. On the 20th of December, he (Mr. F.) had informed the Secretary of War that there was great danger of difficulties arising between the Canadians and the People of the States residing on that frontier; and he had been then told by that officer that all the available force of the country was concentrated at Florida, and that it would be impossible to withdraw any portion of them immediately. A fort upon our own frontier (Mr. F. said) had been left entirely unguarded, and the cannon had actually been taken away from thence, and carried to Grand Island by people there, who were thus permitted, by the supineness of this Government, to provoke war between this country and Great Britain.

Mr. TILLINGHAST hoped and trusted that there was no ground for the anticipation that war between the United States and Great Britain could possibly arise out of this unfortunate affair; and he also trusted that no such feeling would be fostered in that House by any thing which gentlemen might feel called upon to say. The consequences of such an event would indeed be disastrous, as would, indeed, be those upon the frontier, were it understood that such an event were anticipated by Congress. Mr. T. confessed that he did not see that there was necessarily, any more danger of such an event now than before. For he did not see how any one, who rightly understands the established feeling between the two countries, could possibly imagine that the Government of Great Britain would ever sanction a deliberate murder, committed under such circumstances as those attending the late atrocious act upon the Northern frontier. It was an act of assassination—a crime, for which this Government had the power and the right to insist upon the most rigorous punishment of the perpetrators. That such a punishment will be inflicted he could not for a moment doubt. He could not believe that the Government of Great Britain will permit an act so outrageous to pass without prompt and efficient measures of redress. But, in the mean time, (continued Mr. T.,) this highly excited People on the Northern frontier must not be left to the sway of their own unchecked impulses in this state of affairs. Injuries were committed on both sides. Exasperation follows; retaliation comes next; and there should be a sufficient force stationed there to prevent these irregularities, these outbreaks of feeling. There should always have been permitted to remain there a sufficient force to prevent these disturbances. If the necessity for this was not foreseen, at least since it has been impending, it should have been cared for. The arms of the U. States left unguarded, her posts neglected, and no force left there to protect them against pillage and violence—all this certainly shows great and culpable neglect on the part of our Government. But, at all events, this subject (Mr. T. remarked) is now before the House in a proper form for its action, and he hoped that that action would be prompt and decisive. He was in favor of the motion of Mr. Thompson to refer the several portions of the message to the two committees named.

Mr. BRONSON, of N. Y., regretted to perceive that there was as great a disposition, in some quarters, to make war upon the Administration, as, in others to pursue a hostile course towards Great Britain. For himself, he could not see wherein the Administration had been at all to blame in the matter. How was the Administration to be blamed because the Canadians had come across the lines and made war upon some of the citizens of the U. States? Until within thirty days there had been no hostile demonstrations on that frontier. No one had supposed, until very recently, that there would be any occasion there for troops. Every thing was quiet and peaceful on that border forty days ago. And now, gentlemen say that Government is to blame because that frontier is not fortified and garrisoned. He would ask the gentlemen of the South why this is so. Is it not because the whole force of the country is concentrated at the South, and protecting that frontier, as, indeed, they rightfully should be doing? Why is this? Why is there no adequate force at the North? Because, until now, there has existed no necessity for their presence there; and it has been absolutely impossible to withdraw troops from the South for that service, if such necessity had existed. He, himself, had represented the great need of such measures, had they been practicable, and every thing that could be done, has been done, to protect that frontier. And he repeated, that he could not possibly conceive wherein the Administration had shown itself blameworthy in the affair.

He would say a single word as to the allegation that the measures of the Government were characterized by tameness, in reference to this question. He would remind gentlemen of the old proverb, hat "they who live in glass houses must not throw stones." And he asked, supposing that it should turn out that this Government were in a "glass house," in this matter? Suppose it should turn out that some of our own people had raised, upon Navy Island, the flag of revolution, "of piracy," as McNabb calls it, against the British Government,—and that this same steamboat Caroline had been engaged in carrying munitions of war, provisions, and men, to aid the forces on that island, against the Government,—perhaps there might have been something previous to the destruction of that boat to palliate its destruction. He disclaimed any intention of justifying the outrages committed upon that occasion, but he thought it best to suggest that there might be some palliative circumstances, which were not yet all known. He was for a calm and dispassionate inquiry into the whole case.

Mr. RHETT, of South Carolina, observed that it was the first duty of those who would speak upon the agitating subject before the House, to inquire, who was to blame in this affair? The blame had by some gentlemen been laid at the door of the Administration, but surely without just cause. There was no force at its disposal; in fact, there was not one regular soldier on the ground, and those officers of the Government to whom it had a right to look for the preservation of our neutrality had been among the most forward in contributing to the existing state of things on that frontier. We had none to blame but ourselves. A rebel chief, a fugitive from his country, had crossed the frontier, and in open day, by violent and inflammatory speeches, had instigated American citizens to take up arms. This individual, a traitor in the view of the British authorities, had been permitted openly to recruit men in the public streets of Buffalo. And this while we were at peace with the British Nation and its Government. Was this all? No. A body, 99 out of 100 of whomwere Americans, had gone over upon a neutral island, and established themselves in a hostile attitude, and in open defiance of the British Government and of the laws of nations. Under such a state of things, Great Britain, could not look to the inefficiency of the powers of our Executive to prevent such aggressions; it would look at the fact alone. We were bound to control our citizens, and were responsible for their conduct. Besides, there was kept up a constant communication with this insurgent body from the American shore, from which they were supplied with provisions and munitions of war, and this boat which had been destroyed, it was said, had been engaged in an intercourse of this very character. Before he could be in circumstances to pronounce any opinion on the character of the transaction which had created so great a sensation among our People, he must first know the fact, whether that boat was engaged in carrying over to Navy island articles contraband of war. If she was, Mr. R. would not say that the representatives of the British Government had no right to seize and destroy her. At all events, it was a gallant enterprise, and if he had been in the situation of Col. McNabb, and had reason to believe that the boat was engaged in such a proceeding, he believed he should have done the same, and so, he suspected, would any other man of intrepidity.

Gentlemen ought not to forget the ground taken by General Jackson with the Spanish authorities at Pensacola, and maintained so ably by the gentleman from Massachusetts, then Secretary of State. Then we held, that if the Spanish officers received refugees from the American lines and suffered them to remain and to have protection within Spanish fortresses, we had a right to seize upon them by the strong hand. Gentlemen must all remember how many Indians were found there when Pensacola was taken. Were we not now in a similar situation with Spain? Had not we received, cherished, and encouraged them to muster men and arms within our territory? Mr. R. insisted that this nation was in the wrong. Our own People, without any authority or permission from their own Government, had plunged into this Canadian contest: on them rested the responsibility, and not on Congress or the Administration. And he would here declare, in his place, that it would be to our lasting shame and dishonor, should we be driven into a war under such circumstances. In a state of profound peace between the two nations, our citizens had risen up and invaded the soil of a British province with the avowed purpose of putting down the institutions of Government existing there. What should we think, were the case our own, and British citizens were to gather upon our frontier with the avowed purpose of extinguishing our republican institutions? Would we tolerate such an attempt for a moment? Never. Before, then, we wrought ourselves up into fury for imaginary wrongs, let us look at the matter fairly, and mark with whom the aggression lies. He was not going to war on any such ground. He thought 180 millions of public debt was quite enough for one generation to incur for war, unless the national honor demanded it in the clearest manner. Until we knew the facts of this affair, no man could express a correct opinion—but appearances were clearly against us. He was for preserving an honorable bearing toward a friendly Power, and treating it with that fairness and just consideration which we should demand from others. If war should ensue from what had thus far transpired, it would not be because of any aggressions now complained of, but from a spirit of defiance and menace but too recklessly, he thought, indulged upon that floor.

Mr. MENEFEE next addressed the Chair, but the first part of his remarks were inaudible at our reporter's desk. He was understood to press for the consideration of the existing juncture of affairs with calmness and dignity. The act of those who destroyed the Caroline had not been avowed by the British authority: it was thus far merely an inchoate state of things; and it was incumbent on that House to set to the country an example of moderation and of a statesman-like manner of viewing and of discussing a topic on which so much excitement had unfortunately been already manifested. He regretted to hear sentiments advanced and declarations made here, which were calculated to have, on the People of the United States, an influence of the worst kind. It was to be presumed, as a thing of course, that this nation would vindicate, at all times, its own rights, and those of every one of its citizens; but he was opposed to uttering bravadoes before hand as to what deeds of daring we would do in the way of vengeance and punishment. Inasmuch as the feelings manifested in this House were calculated to give tone to public feeling generally, he must protest against the introduction, at this stage of affairs, of a belligerant spirit that might lead to passion in legislation. Gentlemen ought to reflect that here was no great principle at stake, no right of search, no question of blockade, none of those great and essential questions of international policy or rights which might justify a resort to force: and he should be utterly unwilling to see two countries like Great Britain and the United States precipitated into a war by the excited passions of men acting without the authority of either Government. But he had no such fears. We were going to have no war with England; and it might be as well to proclaim it now as at any other time. The remotest fears of such an issue were in his view perfectly preposterous: it was not to be thought of.

Gentlemen seemed to forget who Great Britain and the United States were in the scale of nations. They forget that a resort to war was now growing unfashionable, and that nations were beginning to regulate their intercourse and to settle their occasional differences on grander principles than those of mere physical and relative force—the noble principles of civil liberty, justice, and the advance of civilization. It would be to make war on the spirit of the age, if, by a sort of legislative madness, gentlemen should insist on precipitating us into a national contest for matters like the present. But they never could do it; they could not force a war between two such nations, standing as they did, toward the rest of the world, unless they could first roll back the spirit of the age. These nations had, it is true, fought against each other; but even in the midst of their contest, there were still so many kindred principles in the bosoms of both, as to triumph over their temporary hostility, and unite them as friends of human freedom and the civilization of the species. Why, then, would gentlemen, under an imperfect and doubtful state of information, on grounds of acknowledged passion, rather than of ripe political consideration, insist upon putting their country in a false position?

But, Mr. M. went on to observe, there had been a cause much deeper than the seizure of this steam boat Caroline, to produce the existing state of excitement among our people. The Government of the United States had, by indirection, forced on the country the difficulties under which it was now laboring.

Mr. M. now bold, here in his place, and the whole civilized world would hold this Administration accountable, to a most atrocious extent, for whatever consequences should grow out of what had happened on the frontier. For what had been its course in regard to the Government of Mexico, with whom, as with Great Britain, this country was at peace? It was an ungrateful task to a man who loved his country to prove that it was in fault: but truth demanded it. He charged the Government of the United States with having, during the last four years, been guilty of the most discreditable and cowardly non-enforcement of the neutral relations it owed to a foreign Government to be found in the history of civilized nations. Scarce a village was there in the whole Western and Southwestern portion of the Union in which the enlistment of men, or some other hostile preparation, had not been going on with a view to the invasion of that country, and a forcible interference in her contest with the revolted province of Texas. It was very true that, in word, in form, the thing was discouraged, orders were issued prohibiting it. Yet, the officers of the Government had not only connived at, but almost become, themselves, parties to such a course of conduct. Now if this conduct, on the part of the American Government, could terminate on those who were its authors, Mr. M. would say, let them go down to merited infamy: he had no tears to shed over their fall: but it was not so: the nation, its honor and its interest, were involved. Instead of observing, with scrupulous care, the obligations of our neutral position, obligations which the very weakness of that infant Republic entrusted to our honor as much as to our duty, the Government of this country and encouraged a lawless spirit among our own People, which availed itself of that which ought to have addressed our magnanimity as to the means of violating the sacredness of treaties, and trampling on the rights of a nation with whom we were in profound peace and amity.

The gentleman from South Carolina had laid all the blame of the present difficulty on the People of the United States alone; but Mr. M. contended that much of the blame was justly due to the impunity, and even indirect encouragement which they had met with at the hands of their own Government in open breaches of the law of nations and the sacred obligation of treaties. But the time was now come when these violations of neutrality must have an end. And Mr. M. had as lief that this should be effected by a regard to the dignity and the power of the British Government as in any other way. We were now likely to be brought to our senses. We had met with an equal, and that equality would be so presented to our consideration as to force us to look at our own course of action. It was better, better for us, that the infamy of our conduct towards a Government on our Southwestern frontier should at once be openly exposed, than reluctantly confessed after the national strength and resources should have been frittered away by a profitless contest. On this Administration must rest the responsibility of having violated all that was statesmanlike and all that was moral.

But Mr M. had no purpose to enter into a discussion of this matter now; let us first have all the facts, we were not prepared to act with understanding, and he was unwilling to have the nation precipitated into a false position either by the friends or the enemies of the Administration. He desired to have the national honor stand like a mighty mountain, with its peak above the clouds; but never would this be if its foundation, instead of resting on the everlasting rock of justice and truth, was based on the quicksands and the floods of passion, and of rash and headlong excitement. He longed to see a total regeneration of the Administration of our country in its whole course of conduct towards foreign Powers.

Mr. WADDY THOMPSON rose in reply. He believed that he had heretofore given some evidence to the House that he was not over-anxious to hurry the country into a war, and some evidence of firmness in daring to protest against what he believed to be unjust. And in the few remarks he had made when last up, he had endeavored to say, in as strong language as he knew how to use, that none could look with more earnest deprecation toward a war with England, as infinitely injurious to both nations; yet he held that there were alternatives which would induce him to submit to extermination, ay, to the destruction of the world, before he would consent to dishonor. He had been astonished to hear the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Menefee) say that in this case there was no principle involved. Great God! were they to be told on that floor that American citizens, within the lines of American jurisdiction, might be murdered in their sleep by foreign mercenaries, and yet no principle involved?

Mr. MENEFEE asked whether the gentleman knew such to be the facts of the case?

Mr. T. said he had spoken, from the first, expressly on the hypothesis that the account which the House had received (of the outrage at Schlosser) was a true account. He trusted in God there would be no necessity for war: he prayed as devoutly that it might be averted as any other member of that House: but if the alleged outrages had actually been perpetrated, then we had but one alternative, redress or war. He should hold himself as lost to every principle of personal honor, could he hold any other sentiment. The statement, such as it was, had been sent to that House from the Executive Department: it was prima facie evidence: but he trusted it would turn out not to be true; at least, not to the full extent. The conduct of our own people, how blameable soever, could furnish no excuse, scarce an extenuation of conduct so outrageous. Gentlemen had reproached the Administration as being chargeable with this unhappy state of things by its neglect of the frontier. God knew that amidst the perpetually changing phases of the times, where, indeed, nothing seemed to be certain but change, he little expected to become the apologist of the Administration: but he felt that as great a change must pass upon himself before he could fail to defend this Administration against a foreign Power.

Mr. T. never would consent to surrender the national honor. He never could use a question of national wrong as an instrument to break down even this Administration. He believed the charge of having neglected the frontier to be unfounded. All had been done by the Government which, with its means, could be done. Letter on letter had been addressed to the District Attorney, urging him to be vigilant in the application of the laws against all violations of neutrality. Had the Executive any preventive power? He was glad his colleague (Mr. Rhett) had not laid this charge at the door of the Administration, but at that of the People on our Northern frontier; and in this he agreed with him in opinion. As to the dereliction of the Government in not enforcing our neutrality with Mexico, the same difficulty occurred. Who could forbid a man's expatriating himself, and going to reside in Texas, if such were his pleasure? Or who could forbid him to carry with him whatever he pleased? It was very true that treaties were the supreme law of the land, and it was the duty of all to observe them with the most sacred regard. But there was no such thing as executing a law against the public will. All had been done by the Government which could be done; but where there were neither informers to lodge a complaint, nor grand juries to bring in a bill, how could offenders be brought to punishment?

Mr. T. regretted the conduct of persons on the frontier; it had been undoubtedly criminal: it had produced a state of things which had been well summed up by a speaker in the other end of the Capitol, who said that the People were at war while their Governments were at peace. But how was the right of expatriation, and of volunteering in the service of another nation or a portion of it, as had been done by De Kalb and Lafayette, in our own Revolution, to be put down? But allowing all this to be ever so wrong, Great God! what a difference was there between such a state of things and the case of a band of armed men attacking a helpless, unarmed company in the unsuspecting hours of sleep, and massacreing them amidst cries for quarter? He trusted that the fact was not so: he hoped there were great mitigations of its atrocity: but where things of this kind were once commenced among a People mutually irritated and inflamed against each other, there was no telling where it was to end.

Mr. T. said he had the fullest confidence that the whole affair would be so conducted as to preserve inviolate the national honor. Though he was, and ever had been, opposed to this Administration, he had no doubt that such would be the case. Possibly the Secretary of State had, upon the whole, gone far enough; but what Mr. T. meant to say, was, that, if all was true which had been stated by the commander of the steamboat, and the Secretary had gone farther in his communication than he did, Mr. T. was ready to sustain him. Thus much he considered due to himself; but he knew nothing of the actual facts in the case. He desired the Executive communication might be referred, and the matter thoroughly investigated.

Mr. WISE hoped this discussion would stop.—This was not the time to discuss a question of peace and war with Great Britain. It was admitted on all hands that the House had not the facts before it; nor had the hostile acts on either side been avowed by the respective Governments. He feared there was war *de facto*, though none had been declared. They heard of wars, and rumors of wars; war with Mexico, war with England, war with the abolitionists; but he greatly feared the end was not yet. He feared that there were, at this moment, four individuals in the United States who had it in their power to place us at war with Great Britian at any moment. He referred to the President, the Secretary of War, the Governor of New York, and the Major General who had been sent upon the lines.

The question should be treated with more delicacy than some gentlemen seemed to suppose. In what a situation should we be placed if the militia should be called out for the defence of the frontier? The President, as he had told the House in his message, had no power to prevent, beforehand, aggressions by our citizens on the British territory or subjects; and it was here said a man might expatriate himself when he pleased, and take what he pleased with him. The Patriots, therefore, could get supplies, men and munitions from the American side, nor could our people be withheld from crossing in any numbers. But as soon as the British should do the same, there were the militia to oppose them. If this state of things was to take place, it was war, war *de facto*.

As to the question who was in the wrong, he should not now go into it. He agreed, in part with the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. Menefee,) that the Government had been remiss in restraining men from passing into the Mexican territory. He had heard no Executive call for more power to prevent men from going over the lines at that end of the Union.

But though this may, to some extent, be one cause of what we now heard, there were others of more ancient date, which lay deeper in the breasts of the People on the frontier. There was still rankling at their heart the memory of their houses burnt, their estates ravaged, and their kindred slain, in the late war with Great Britain. All the prejudices growing out of such a state of things were now called up and revived, and on the smallest provocation, were ready with the cry "to arms!" This was, to some extent, the apology for the violence of the feelings which now agitated that portion of the Union. Thus far the Government had recognised none of the hostile acts on either side; he trusted it would discourage and take effectual means to prevent them. He could not, as yet, hold the Government of Great Britain responsible for what had taken place; and he had no doubt that enough of wisdom and prudence would pervade the councils of both countries to prevent the occurrence of war. He knew, however, that it was a delicate and unpopular course to hold pacific language at such a time The time for arguing the question had not, however, yet arrived; and to put an end to a discussion which was premature, he moved the previous question.

The House seconded the call, ayes 80; noes 77.

The previous question was then put and carried, and the main question recurring on referring so much of the message as related to an appropriation of money to the Committee of Ways and Means, and the residue to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, it was agreed to without a count.

FOREIGN.

New York, January 12.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Packet ship United States, Capt. Holdrege, arrived from Liverpool at an early hour this morning, having sailed on the 8th Dec. By her the Editors of the New York Daily Express have received copious files of Liverpool papers to the day of sailing and London papers to Dec. 7th, together with the latest shipping and commercial intelligence.

The most important item was, the continued advance in Cotton; this will have a most favorable effect on our country.

The news begins to pour into England from Canada. Papers are full of the details taken from the Canada and United States journals. Many of the Whig papers are loud in condemning the Government of Lower Canada.

Spain continues in a distracted state,—if possible, in a worse condition than ever, although there had been no fighting.

The Castor, British frigate, lately captured a pirate vessel commanded by the famous Margariti Colin, who committed a short time ago so many depredations on the coast of Naples.

France was perfectly quiet.

From other parts of the continent the news is not of a striking character.

Russia.—The Gazette d'Augsbourg, in an article dated Bucharest, 12th ult. states, we regret to say, that the plague was making considerable progress in Odessa. More than 100 cases had occurred.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Dec. 6.

The sales on Thursday last were 3000 bags; Friday, 3000; Saturday, 5000; Monday, 6000; Tuesday, 4500; and to-day, 4000. The demand since last week has been good, and prices of American descriptions have advanced ⅛d per lb. Brazils and other kinds have been affected in prices a little; yesterday and to-day there has been rather more cotton offering but at firm prices. Speculators have done fully one-third of the week's business.

The import of the week, 8364 bags.

Dec. 7.—Since our last the Cotton market has been very animated, and the sales extensive at a further improvement of ⅛d per lb, on Surats, and very full prices for other descriptions; the sales on Tuesday were 5000, yesterday 5000, and to-day 4500 bales. 3000 Surats and 500 American have been taken on speculation.

FROM MEXICO.

Extract of a Letter dated

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 8, 1837.

"*We are on the eve of a Revolution*, the object of which will do away with the present objectionable Constitution, and re-establish the old one of 1824. There will be no blood shed in the matter; it will be effected by those in power, by which they will be *kept in*. This is the way we manage in this country."—*National Intelligencer.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Messrs. Editors: For the benefit of the Public, you may publish the following as a cure for Colic or Botts in Horses:

Take two table spoons full of common Soap and three of common Salt in a quart of Water, dissolve the whole and drench. Should this not relieve in half an hour, repeat the above, which I am sure will relieve.

J. R. H.

The Indian War.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 10.

From Florida.—The schooner Empire, Capt. Southwick, (bound to Charleston,) arrived at this port last night from St. Augustine, having put in on account of head winds. To Capt. S. we are indebted for extras of the St. Augustine Herald, of 3d and 6th inst. which confirm the intelligence received on Saturday, by the Camden.

FROM THE ST. AUGUSTINE HERALD, JAN. 3.

IMPORTANT FROM TAMPA.

Another Battle.—An express arrived late last night from Picolata, which brought information of a desperate battle which was fought on Pease Creek, on the 25th or 26th ult. The following extracts of the letters are all the particulars which we have been able to obtain. They are authentic so far as they go.

"PICOLATA, Jan. 2d, 1838.

"*Sir*,—I have this moment received despatches from Black Creek.

Col. Taylor has had the most severe fight since the commencement of the war. The Indians met him at Pease Creek, and the consequence was as follows:

Killed—5 officers, 38 privates.

Wounded—2 officers, 100 privates.

This is the account as it came express from Fort Dade."

Extract of a letter dated,

FORT FOSTER, ½ past 3, A. M.
31st December, 1837.

Dear Sir—Lieut. Ker of the Dragoons has just arrived from Tampa, left at 10 P. M. brings news of a battle between Topakaliky and Kissimee Lake, in advance and east of the position at Kissimee. On the 25th Col. Taylor advanced with the 1st and 6th Infantry and Missourians, &c. &c. met three Seminoles on the road, they informed him that Sam Jones had taken a strong place near in a hammock and cleared away the front. Of course the Colonel did not confide in the statement, pushed on, found the place as described, and charged the hammock, drove the enemy, encamped on the ground, or near, and next day fell back on the depot at Kissimee. Our loss is heavy. Killed—Gen. Gentry, Missouri Volunteers, Col. Thompson, Capt. Vanswearingen, Lts. Center and Brooks, and 26 rank and file. Wounded—Capt. Andrews, supposed mortally, Lt. Walker and Sergt. Frazer, 6th Infantry, and 116 rank and file. All nearly of the surgeons are ordered from Tampa to Kissimee. Jumper and band, and some others are in, including Alligator's family. Wild Cat, the *detenu*, who escaped from St. Augustine, was fiercest in the battle.

We have heard it stated that the Indians retreated through the hammock, after some skirmishing, and formed again, and when our troops, who followed them, came out, they poured in upon them a deadly fire.—We wait anxiously for further particulars, which we will lay before our readers at the earliest moment.

"PICOLATA, Jan. 4.

"A boat has this moment arrived from above. I have letters dated 30th and 31st from Forts McNeil and Christmas. All the foot are engaged ditching, delving, bridging, &c., to get supplies previous to starting. Capt. Winder, with 30 dragoons, surprised and took prisoners, 5 warriors, 2 negroes, and 23 women and children. The warriors and families have just passed here on their way to Charleston, via Garey's Ferry. Of course they had not heard of Taylor's affair. What steps it will cause Gen. Jessup to take, it is quite impossible to conjecture."

An express has just arrived, and we have been politely favored with the following extract of a letter dated,

PICOLATA, Jan. 9.

Sir,—The steamboat Forester has this moment passed up, leaving despatches from which I gather the following information.

The only additional information relative to Col. Taylor's affair, is that he was informed that Sam Jones had chosen and prepared his ground, which proved true. The Indians commenced the attack and after fighting several hours, were driven off, leaving 8 of their dead upon the field.

The next day Col. Taylor fell back a considerable distance towards Tampa. An express who arrived at Fort Dade on 3d inst., states that at Tampa Col. Taylor's cannon were heard on the 1st; from which it is inferred that he fought them again on that day. This is keeping Christmas and New Year *a la Seminole.*

Gen. Nelson, of Georgia volunteers, has had two battles, or fights, on the Suwanee, and expected another on the 31st ult. Whether he has been whipped or not, I cannot say; I presume so, of course.

Gen. Smith, of the Louisiana volunteers, who has been operating in the neighborhood of Charlotte Harbor, has captured 40 Indians; among them Holatoochee, the Simon pure Seminole heir apparent. Most of the aristocracy of the nation are now in Gen. Jessup's possession. Sam Jones, at best, is but a disloyal, fighting democrat. Jumper, rumor states, has come in with 26 families; I don't believe it.

The following extract from a letter written by Colonel Davenport, gives fully the particulars of the battle fought by the troops under the command of Col. Taylor, against the Indians headed by Sam Jones.

FORT GARDNER, 31st December, }
On the Kissimmi. }

"Hearing that Sam Jones with the Miccasookys were not far off, we left a small command to go on with the work, and went in pursuit of him; after a journey of about 30 miles we found him in the Okee Ochlee Lake, on the 25th inst., in a cypress swamp fronted by a slough almost impassable, but it was necessary to cross it to reach him. The slough was nearly half a mile wide, and in going through it the men were frequently up to their waists in mud. A disposition for battle was soon made, and the troops marched forward, and when within about 80 or 100 yards of the Cypress swamp, the Indians commenced a furious attack and kept it up for one hour, returning three times to the attack, but being driven the third time, they gave way, leaving part of their dead on the field and much of their plunder.

We have lost many valuable officers and men; among the killed, are Lieut. Col. Thompson, Capt. Van Swearengen, Lieuts. Brooks and Center of the 6th Infantry. Capt. Andrews and Lieut. Walker of the same regiment were wounded.—Col. Gentry, of the Missouri Volunteers, was mortally wounded, and died about 11 o'clock the following night; some other officers of the same troop were also wounded.

Officers and soldiers in all killed 27, and 110 wounded. The Indians left on the field 8 killed; it may be presumed they carried off a portion of their dead; we have but little doubt, that their loss was fully as great as ours in proportion to the number they had in battle, which was between 300 and 500, our force was 600 men.

CANADA.

Correspondence of the New York [illegible]

ALBANY, Jan.

Gen. Scott reached here this morning, and leave here to-morrow for the [illegible] generally understood from letters in his services will not be required, as expected by the Northern and Western afternoon, that the Patriots have left In that case, Gen. Scott will proceed alone, but in case they still hold Governor of this State and Adjutant accompany him, and call out a [illegible] of troops to enforce neutrality and Navy Islanders the property of the their possession.

BUFFALO, Jan.

Gentlemen—All things are getting and people begin to think a little I have reason to think that in the camp on Navy Island will be the people there quietly dispersed. of humanity I hope such will be the sures are in progress to bring about result. Affidavits have been publish pers in relation to the affair of the have reached you before this. I some mistake about the boy's being while begging for mercy. The boy was taken a prisoner, called for informant seeing a person stabbed same time, supposed it him. There er, one boy killed in the warehouse pleby says, that while standing in the the wharf, he saw the boy who was in the store-house shot, and that he in the water, and was carried by into the river.

To be sure that he was not mistaken with others in the morning, and timbers where the boy stood, and but too visible. The boy had been ring the summer past. The whole undergoing legal investigation before Jury in Niagara County. The Militia trating on, and near Grand Island. make a fine show without their half the guns belonging to the brigade carried on to Navy Island. All fear perfect safety of the city has passed

BUFFALO, Jan.

From the Frontier.—Mr. Mackenzie ed by the Marshall a few minutes city, on a writ issued by Judge United States District Judge.

NEW YORK

Military Movements.—Yesterday noon we understood that 211 soldiers embarked on board the Utica for the Niagara frontier, at Buffalo on the 12th instant. 200 other regular troops under mand of Gen. Scott.

The N. Y. Commercial of Wednesday the following paragraphs.

The Dead of the Wreck.—We a conversation with the Rev. Mr. Londonderry, (N. H.) brother Mr. Adams of this city, who has from Ocracoke, whither he had gone home to Boston the remains of his Cowles, one of those who perished lamentable disaster of the steam Mr. Adams states that about a his arrival at Ocracoke, the body tleman had been found floating in pair of green spectacles, which ed to the head. The body was the Portsmouth side, by the Captain sel lying at the bar, who discovered would be no difficulty in reclaiming should the friends of the deceased it sufficiently identified by the given to institute further examination body of a young female, supposed sixteen to twenty years old, with had also been found and buried.

It is the opinion of Mr. Adams people of Ocracocke have been slandered in regard to their inhospitaberies of the dead. Among other stances inducing this belief, Mr. tions to us the facts in regard to of Captain Thom. When found, money not exceeding a hundred was taken from his pockets, together gold watch, both of which were the wreck-master. His body has disinterred, and some fourteen hundred lars more recovered from his clothes circumstance proves that those been charged with remorseless plun the dead, did not search very closely A. further believes that Mr. Hu family, and the pilots, have been busied in regard to the whole matter.

It is a mistaken notion, which young men have, about money the South. A salary of $800 per annum, sounds very large five dred miles north of this, too large for many who come this way. It mon saying, that "one story is another is told," and it seems appli this case.

We presume that one half the who come, for instance, to this the intent to make money for either do not know, or do not consider, that it costs from one-fourth half of their wages for board and ble incidental expenses. The cost is, their expectations are raised and they are disappointed. They such times as these, when business of the brightest, their golden hop blasted. The cities, and in fact try, overflows with persons, like in quest of business and the one in ful. There are more workers than —wages as a matter of course, are situations are not to be had, or if not lucrative.

This is on the supposition, that without a pre-engagement and friends. If they have both these, is somewhat different, still, not within all reports to the contrary, money be picked up in our streets very neither does it grow on bushes, as never saw it. It must be earned, by labor too, in some shape.

Mobile Ex

☞ *Another warning to the intem*

John Cope was committed to the Jail County on the 27th ultimo, charged murder of John Briggs. The affair took place a few miles west of ry. Briggs' death was produced by in the breast, of which he died instan Cope has said in Jail, that he never angry word with any person except was drinking.—*Western Carolinian.*

Cotton Factory.—It will be seen advertisement in our paper to-day, establishment has got into operalike every thing else about that forward *on-driving pains-taking* with every prospect of success. of the building is, we learn, the the machinery *perfect*, and the s, (in-doors and out,) just such as to be. Their chief mechanist, we a gentleman who gained his expeom an employment in England, for several years discharged an trust in a large establishment He has for six or seven years been ad of one of the principal Norctories, and is believed to be emualified to manage such a concern. pected to give his attention to this ment for several years to come. e received already the apparatus ng 1000 spindles, most of which y going; to which we learn will be xt spring and summer, 36 power It is the intention of the company e to time, to order on machinery whole space of the building is ocwhich will contain 75 looms, and indles.

ommunity like that of Salem, when of their illustrious ancestor, Al- Oldenbuck, is still their faithful ction, *'Kunst macht gunst,'** with its of industry, economy and care, nstitution must prosper. It has wishes.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

tion: "skill wins favor."

rdinary Calculation.—The Globe y says, Mr. Biddle has twenty- illions of notes of the old Bank of tates, which he sells at a discount; he can, if let alone, sell the whole s or a hundred times over, and thus N INEXHAUSTIBLE FUND for plun- e States of their specie, not one hich will be paid out to the holders tes. Really this is the most exry calculation we have ever seen d is worthy the financial talent of adbury. What! sell twenty-seven f bank notes one hundred times out ever redeeming them in spe-. Biddle must have a coaxing way that we should like to learn, if he edle these notes into his pocket paying for them. And then the of specie he will get—only think One hundred times twenty-seven *is twenty-seven hundred millions!!* specie than there is in the whole What on earth will he do with it *ilad. Herald.*

Van Buren's Sub-Treasury Bank gs! Another RUN!!—We learn young Loco Foco, who acted as Post Master at Palmyra, has been *in purloining* money from letters d *in his office* for the mail. He essed his guilt and run his country. posed he has gone to Lower Cana- r to join the Royal standard or get n in the Post Office Department Crown. Mr. Van Buren will find his walking depositories of le's money, (should he succeed in gs) quite as troublesome as he has e Bank Deposite System.

Somerset (Maine) Journal.

r Sub-Treasurer.—We see that surer of New Hampshire is charged ning out the surplus revenue re- om the United States to the Pet *n interest*, and putting the pro- to his breeches pocket, which is *his* sury. His defence is, that he was so to do by an eminent man, who, ose, is Isaac Hill, his Bondsman.

N. Y. Express.

GROWTH OF THE WEST,
THINGS AS THEY WERE AND NOW ARE.

lation of Michigan in year 1830 was —according to a recent State Cen- 182,000.

lation of the new States and Terricreated out of the public domain 1800, 60,000—in 1830, 2,300,000, the present time it is set down in n Buren's last Message at over three and a half!!

18 there were but three vessels on rie.—At this time, the amount of employed on this Lake is estimated uarter of that of the port of Phila-

rst steam boat on Lake Erie was built . From that time to 1824 but one lt. In 1832 ten were built. The number is about 50.

11 the first steam boat was built Ohio and Mississippi Rivers—at the number is 638—besides 6000 keel boats, employing 30,000 men.

th of January.—The day was forgotthe partisans of 'the Old Hero.' Not —not a drum,—not a solitary sound Gen. Jackson in his Hermitage, can what all the adoration of the Office s was worth.—*N. Y. Express.*

POETRY.

SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER,

addressed to "A. B." published in ast. I trust the Young Lady will mfort in its perusal. C. B.

TO THE EVENING STAR.
By Joseph John Gurney.

radiant star of the dark'ning west,
ou diamond in the train
e sable queen, whose velvet vest,
circles the dewy plain.

y I hail the mellow light
at from thy center flows,
gaze with joy on the diadem bright,
y circling beams compose.

steady is each pencil'd ray!
w calm thy vestal flame,
by the dazzling Monarch of day,
om age to age the same.

lamp is hung in the heavens above,
the midst of etherial blue;
e church redeemed by a Saviour's love,
rpetual type and true.

o sorrow o'ershadows each temporal gem
man's uncertain story,
church lights up her diadem,
d travels her path to glory.

why so pure and steady the ray
at illumines her path of duty?
use from Christ, the fountain of day,
e borrows all her beauty.

month 19th 1837.

KENT ELECTED IN MAINE.

The Evening Post, *et omne genus*, who have ever since declared there was no election of Governor in Maine, must now take back all they have said, and account for their deceptions. According to the official returns, as counted and declared by a Committee of the Legislature,

Edward Kent has	34,358
Gorham Parks "	33,879
Scattering, "	286

EDWARD KENT IS THUS DECLARED CONSTITUTIONALLY ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE. A Whig has been elected to fill the vacancy in the Senate in the Eighth District.

N. Y. Express.

Treasury notes are two per cent. below Safety-Fund country bank notes in the street; and at one and a half per cent. below par they can be bought of the brokers. The banks will not take them on deposite, though rumors say they have been solicited.

It is very difficult, if not quite impossible, to sell any quantity of specie here. The Government *might* buy it to cash their Treasury drafts.—*N. Y. Correspondent.*

Our Correspondent at Washington alludes, in his letter, to the speech delivered by Mr. Clay yesterday, upon one of Mr. Calhoun's resolutions. It was our good fortune to be present at the debate, and we cannot forbear to communicate to our readers the impression it appeared to leave upon the mind of every one who heard Mr. Clay's remarks. Mr. Calhoun, in all his addresses to the Senate, seeks, with a pertinacity for which we are unable to account, to underrate the value of the Union. Mr. Clay, on the contrary, permits no proper opportunity to pass without inculcating it. In the debate, yesterday, he did this in a manner which evidently had its effect upon the Senate. For a time, one might have hoped that the demon of party had fled the Senate Chamber, and that reason, love of country, and of the Union, had again resumed their sway. The Senate was crowded, and every true American heart must have felt that, in obedience to the solemn admonitions and earnest aspirations of Henry Clay, was the path of duty and of patriotism.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

In the Senate of the United States, yesterday, Mr. Clay took occasion to express, in very strong terms, his opinion of the outrage lately committed upon the Steamboat Caroline. He declared that nothing could justify it—that it was a deliberate, planned invasion of our Territory—made at midnight, after full preparation, and, almost certainly with the knowledge of the Commander of the British forces. It was attended by every circumstance calculated to aggravate its atrocity. On the one side, there was the vigilance of arrangement and preparation—on the other, the confidence of peace and security. He insisted that the honor of the nation required that nothing short of the fullest atonement, both in apology and indemnification, should be demanded of the British nation. Mr. Clay's remarks were exceedingly eloquent, and seemed to be responded to by the Senate.—*Ib.*

Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.—There are employed in navigating these rivers, 638 steam boats, and 6000 flat and keel boats, on board of which, about 60,000 men are employed.

The Conservatives.—The Madisonian contains the address and resolutions of the New York Conservatives. They protest against a bankrupt law, as proposed by the President—against the sub-treasury system, and against special deposites, and go for a re-trial of the "Experiment." Nothing else will satisfy them. They denounce the Loco Focos, and proclaim themselves forever separated from them.

The Madisonian, commenting on the proceedings, and the position assumed by the Conservatives, says:

"The balance of power, as between the two contending parties of Whigs and friends of the sub-Treasury, lies with us. The Democratic Republicans are competent to turn the scale whichever way the great interests of the people may indicate. We are distinct from the Whigs, and the severance from the Loco Focos is complete. This position, therefore, we regard as the most enviable to which a party can aspire," &c.

The respective friends of Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun appear to us to have done injustice to each of those gentlemen, and misrepresented their conduct and motives in reference to abolition. On the one side, Mr. Clay is held up as an abolitionist, as the first to invite discussion in the Senate, and seeking to arouse a storm that he may gain credit by allaying it. On the other, Mr. Calhoun is charged with agitating the subject, by some, for the purpose of defeating Mr. Clay and gaining the Presidency himself, and by others, for the purpose of dissolving the Union.

The charges in respect to both these distinguished gentlemen, we believe to be unjust, and from their tendency to produce dissention in the South, calculated to produce much mischief. We regard both these Senators as the fast friends of the South, and though we do not agree with the opinions of one of them (Mr. Clay,) as to the expediency of receiving abolition petitions, nor with the action of the other in introducing his resolutions into the Senate, we have never doubted that both were governed by patriotic motives, and an honest desire to put an end to the abolition war upon our institutions.—*Richmond Whig.*

Health of our City.—We have frequently asserted our belief that Raleigh could compare *bills of mortality* with any town in the United States, of equal population. We have just seen the official record of deaths, kept by the City Constable, for the year ending January 5, 1838. This record embraces *all deaths* occurring within the limits of the Corporation, whether the persons are residents or not, and includes *all* ages and conditions of life. We find the total number of deaths to have been 57, of which 27 were Whites and 30 Coloured. Of the Whites, 11 were adults and 16 Children. Of the Blacks, 20 were adults and 10 Children.—*Raleigh Register.*

She who scorns every body, will court the man who scorns her.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, 1838.

Fayetteville Market.—Sales of Cotton during the past week have ranged from 8 to 10 cents. Some prime has brought the latter price.

The Seminole War.—After a portion of our last week's papers had been despatched, we received the first account of the deplorable issue of the battle of the 25th December. We have since received a few additional particulars, all confirmatory of the first, and exhibiting a result more disastrous than any thing that has occurred since the Dade Massacre. See the proper head.

Proposed new Mail Route.—We are glad to hear that our fellow citizens of the flourishing town of Greensborough, in Guilford county, have prepared a memorial to the Postmaster General, asking the establishment of a tri-weekly line of two horse stages between that place and this. This is an important object, which we may hope to accomplish by a united effort, and for that purpose we give notice, that a memorial to the same effect will to-morrow be handed to the citizens for their signatures. The extent of the business intercourse between Guilford county and this place calls loudly for the facilities of a stage line.

Mail Arrangements.—We are rejoiced to see that the Postmaster General has at last been aroused to a sense of his duty in regard to the abominable detention of the slow mail, for the purpose of enabling the Express mail, his pet, to outrun it. The Richmond Enquirer says, that he is about to employ the Rail Road from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and that from Baltimore to Washington, and to do away with the loss of 6 hours at Washington and 12 hours at Petersburg, and by putting every thing up to Express speed, convey the mail from New York to Augusta in 4 days and 13 hours, and from New York to Charleston in 3 days and 10 hours, being a gain of about 76 hours. In that case we shall get news or be able to travel, from New York in less than 3 days, and from Washington in about 2 days. This plan will be aided by having a travelling postmaster in the Cars and Boats, to sort the mail, so that there need be but a few minutes detention in each city. It is believed that these improvements can be effected by the 1st of April. The first consequence of all this will be, the discontinuance of the Express mail, and its high rates of postage.

Canada.—The New York papers contain a variety of letters and rumors from Canada; but they are generally devoid of interest. No engagement had taken place, at the latest dates. Such articles as are worth copying, will be found in another column.

Marine Hospitals.—From one of a number of documents sent us by Senator Strange during the past week, we find that the Secretary of the Treasury has been engaged in correspondence with the Collectors of several ports on the subject of erecting Hospitals for the accommodation of sick seamen, at some points where none now exist. Among them are letters from the Collectors at Ocracocke and Newbern, in this State, strongly urging the necessity of a Hospital at those places. The Collector at Newbern also recommends a small building at each of the ports of Camden, Edenton, Washington, and Wilmington. We notice the matter for the purpose of expressing our surprize that this is the only mode in which Wilmington is brought to the notice of the Department and of Congress. Having more shipping and trade than any other port in the State, it might fairly urge a claim for such an establishment.

Southern Literary Messenger.—We have received the January No. of Mr. White's Messenger. We have not had time to read it, but if we may judge of its merits by the long list of payments, which, as usual, is attached to this Number, we should be disposed to rank it high.

The Indian Tribes.—In the late Report of the Secretary of War to the President, the number of Indians now East of the Mississippi is stated at 49,365. The number who have emigrated from the East to the West side of the river, is 51,627; and the number originally belonging to the West side, within striking distance of our frontier, 231,886, making a total of 332,498. Estimating every fifth person to be a warrior, and the number of warriors will be 66,419, to be kept in order by our army.

The United States have purchased from Indians, by treaties, since the 4th March, 1829, 116,349,877 acres of land, for which they paid in land West of the Mississippi, valued at $32,381,000; and in money $40,-079,056.

Militia.—The number of militia reported to Congress in 1836, was 1,333,091. The number in North Carolina is 64,415.

Major Gwynn, the Engineer of the Wilmington Rail Road, has been appointed General Agent of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road. The character of Major Gwynn is a guaranty that there will be no more accidents on that road from any cause under his control. As the two roads connect, we presume he does not relinquish his connection with the one in accepting office under the other company.

By the way, we see it stated that Major G. expects to have 60 miles of the Wilmington road completed in May, and 100 miles in the course of the year.

The Supreme Court of the United States met at Washington City on the 8th inst. all the Judges being present.

The total number of Revolutionary Pensioners under the various acts of Congress is 41,788, of whom nearly one-fortieth part, or 904, are from the little State of Rhode Island. Of these pensioners, 1645 died during the last year. The whole sum appropriated to the Pension service is $3,037,-227.

If there be a void in the life of man, it is the four and twenty hours preceding marriage or hanging.

CONGRESS.—In our last, we noticed the adoption, by large majorities, of Mr. Calhoun's first and second resolutions. The third and fourth were afterwards adopted by about the same vote. When the fifth of the series was under consideration, Mr. Clay spoke at large on the subject, and read the following resolutions, which he intended to offer at some future stage of the proceedings, and which he thought would cover the whole ground, reconcile conflicting views, assert the rights of the South, and arrest the spirit of abolition in the North.

Resolved, That the institution of domestic slavery, as now existing in many of the States of this Confederacy, is subject to the exclusive power and control of those States respectively; and that no other State, nor the people of no other State, nor Congress, possess, or can rightfully exercise, any power or authority whatever to interfere, in any manner, therewith.

Resolved, That if any citizen of the U. States, regardless of the spirit of peace, harmony, and union, which should ever animate the various members of the Confederacy, and their respective citizens, shall present to the Senate any petitions, touching the abolition of slavery in any of the States in which it exists, all such petitions shall be instantly rejected, without debate, and without further or other proceedings thereon, as relating to an object palpably beyond the scope of the constitutional power of Congress.

Resolved, That, when the District of Columbia was ceded, by the States of Virginia and Maryland, to the United States, domestic slavery existed in both of those States, including the ceded territory; and that, as it still continues in both of them, it could not be abolished within the District without a violation of that good faith which was implied in the cession and in the acceptance of the territory; nor, unless compensation were made to the proprietors of slaves, without a manifest infringement of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; nor without exciting a degree of just alarm and apprehension in the States recognizing slavery, far transcending, in mischievous tendency, any possible benefit which could be accomplished by the abolition.

Resolved, therefore, That it is the deliberate judgment of the Senate that the institution of domestic slavery ought not to be abolished within the District of Columbia, and it earnestly hopes that all sincere friends of the Union, and of harmony, and general tranquility, will cease to agitate this disturbing question. But the Senate feels itself, at the same time, constrained, from a high sense of duty, in respect to the constitutional right of petition, to declare that it holds itself bound to receive and respectfully treat any petitions, couched in decorous language, which may be presented by citizens of the United States, touching slavery within the District of Columbia.

Resolved, therefore, That upon the presentation of any such petitions, they shall be received, and referred to the appropriate committee.

Resolved, That it would be highly inexpedient to abolish slavery in Florida, the only Territory of the United States in which it now exists, because of the serious alarm and just apprehensions which would be thereby excited in the States sustaining that domestic institution; because the people of that Territory have not asked it to be done, and, when admitted into the Union, will be exclusively entitled to decide that question for themselves; and, also, because it would be in violation of a solemn compromise, made at a memorable and critical period in the history of this country; by which, while slavery was prohibited north, it was admitted south of the line of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude.

Resolved, That no power is delegated, by the Constitution, to Congress, to prohibit, in or between the States tolerating slavery, the sale and removal of such persons as are held in slavery by the laws of those States.

Resolved, That, whilst the Senate, with painful regret, has seen the perseverance of certain citizens of the United States in the agitation of the abolition of domestic slavery, thereby creating distrust and discontent and dissatisfaction among the people of the United States, who should ever cherish towards each other fraternal sentiments, it beholds, with the deepest satisfaction, every where prevailing an unconquerable attachment to the Union, as the sure bulwark of the safety, liberty, and happiness of the people of the United States.

These resolutions are not yet before the Senate, but for the present, Mr. Clay offered a substitute for Mr. Calhoun's fifth resolution, which was, after much debate, adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the interference by the citizens of any of the States, with the view to the abolition of slavery in the District, is endangering the rights and security of the People of the District; and that any act or measure of Congress designed to abolish slavery in this District would be a violation of the faith implied in the cessions by the States of Virginia and Maryland, a just cause of alarm to the People of the slaveholding States, and have a direct and inevitable tendency to disturb and endanger the Union.

Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to abolish slavery in any Territory of the United States in which it exists, would create serious alarm and just apprehensions in the States sustaining that domestic institution; would be a violation of good faith towards the inhabitants of any such territory who have been permitted to settle with and hold slaves, because the people of any such Territory have not asked for the abolition of slavery therein, and because, that when any such Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the people thereof will be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves.

The vote on the adoption of Mr. Clay's substitute was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Lumpkin, Lyon, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Strange, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, White, Williams, Wright, Young—36.

NAYS—Messrs. Davis, Knight, McKean, Morris, Prentiss, Ruggles, Smith, of Ind., Swift, Webster—9.

When Mr. Calhoun's 6th resolution came up, Mr. Preston moved to lay it on the table, because it would bring up the question of the annexation of Texas, which he did not wish discussed incidentally, but fully, as it would be when his own resolutions for the annexation of Texas should come up. Mr. Calhoun strenuously opposed the motion, but it was carried, 35 to 9. Thus is the subject disposed of, for the present,—The South having, certainly, no reason to complain of its strength in the Senate.

Canada.—A further message of the President on this subject, and the debate thereon, will be found on our first page, since which the subject has not come up in either house.

A report is prevalent in town, that the small pox prevails to considerable extent at Waynesboro'. We are pleased to be able to state, that, up to yesterday, but a single case existed there, in the person of a traveller who had caught the disease in Charleston, or on the way between that city and Waynesborough.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Murder.—Four brothers, Lafayette Jones, Chamberlane Jones, Cæsar A. Jones and Achilles Jones, are charged with the murder of their uncle, Col. Edward Ward, at the residence of A. G. Ward, near Memphis, Tennessee. A reward of $2,000 is offered for their apprehension, or $500 for either of them. They left the residence of Mr. Ross, 5 miles above Randolph, Arkansas, on the 25th December.

BY THIS MORNING'S EXPRESS MAIL.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, January 14.

The packet ship Wellington, Capt. Chadwick, arrived to-day from Portsmouth, 11th ult., to whom we are indebted for papers of the latest dates from London. By the way of Halifax there are also dates from London to the 7th ult. The political news is not of the least importance, but as they connect themselves with the important events now passing on this side of the water. It appears that the British Government have recalled both Lord Gosford, the Governor General of the British North American Provinces, and Sir Francis B. Head, the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada. The grounds of these changes we do not find stated; but it is very probable the British Whig Government finds it impossible to sustain itself and them too, so that it is reduced to the necessity of abandoning them, and trying what may be the effect on the Canadas of a conciliatory and newly appointed Governor.—Lieut. Governor Head is to be succeeded by Col. Sir George Arthur.—*N. Y. Express.*

We have heard nothing lately of the new Whig paper proposed to be established at Washington, the plot for building up which our neighbor of the Enquirer presented a few weeks since as a matter of prodigious political consequence. It seems that several gentlemen of reputation as political writers, have declined the editorship. This we do not wonder at. Men of sagacity are aware, that it is a task of no little magnitude, to take position alongside the gentlemanly and accomplished editors of the National Intelligencer—and the man who tries it will disappoint both himself and his political friends. A writer for a weekly or semi-weekly Journal may produce excellent articles, in the time allotted him for reflection and preparation—but when he takes his stand at the Metropolis of the Nation, and is required to pour forth daily a volume of fresh and piquant matter, he will soon find his magazines exhausted and his spirit wearied.

In spite of the calumnies of partizans, the Intelligencer has a character for moderation, fairness and probity, even with its opponents, which nothing can shake: and must continue to be a favorite with the public, no matter how many co-adjutors or adversaries may step into the arena. We are gratified to hear that its subscription list is larger than at any other period, and that it is still on the increase.

Richmond Whig.

Fiendlike Depravity.—The Dayton (O.) Herald states that some wanton wretches, a few weeks since, built a fence about three or four feet high, across the western road travelled by *Express*. The express mail rider, during the night, and while riding at full speed, rode directly against the fence without perceiving it. He was thrown several feet in front of his horse against a stone, which fractured his skull. He, however, managed to ride his horse as far as the next house, but died within four days after the fall. We have been informed that, on the Southern express mail route, on last Wednesday night, ropes were drawn across the road for the purpose of throwing the express riders. The riders were thrown, but fortunately met with no injury. The highest penalty of the law, it would almost seem, should be inflicted upon the perpetrators of such wanton wickedness.

N. Y. Daily News.

The Newburyport Herald says: A case is now pending before the court of Common Pleas, at Ipswich, in which several lawyers are engaged, and about *one hundred* witnesses in attendance. The matter in dispute is the ownership of one cord of slabs, set forth in the declaration to be of value of *three dollars*. The costs of the suit, so far, are stated to exceed $1,500.

Junius.—In the library of the late Sir Philip Francis is a regular series of the Public Advertiser, during the period when Junius's letters were published in that journal, in which nearly every letter is corrected, and the regular stops inserted, by Sir P. Francis, in his clear and very distinct autograph.

English paper.

MARRIED,

At St. John's Church, in this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, CHARLES P. MALLETT, Esq., to Miss SARAH GREEN, daughter of the late Thomas Green, of Loudoun County, Virginia.

DIED,

In Moore county, on Saturday, the 6th instant, at the residence of Col. W. D. Dowd, after a protracted period of suffering of about twelve months, MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Col. Dowd, aged about eight years and seven months. Our Saviour has said suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of heaven.

Think then ye mourning parents nor complain,
For breathless children as ye weep in vain;
Why should you be in lamentations drown'd
While your young child with victory is crown'd.
How then in words which nothing can avail
Against that kind precaution dare you rail?
Remember that of her you're not bereav'd
But from the coming evils she is sav'd.

On 1st inst., at his plantation, near Hayneville, Alabama, Dr. LUECO MITCHELL, of Salisbury.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Jan. 15th, Steamer Henrietta, with boats Only Son, and Messenger, in tow, with Goods for H. L. Myrover, T. C. Blake, T. S Lutterloh, H. Leete, J. G. Cook, Willkings & Belden, C. T. Haigh, J. B. Marsh, Hall & Johnson, J. H. Hooper, S. Colton, E. J. Hale, J. Bebee, D. Shaw, Mrs. McIntyre, G. Deming, J. Kelly, W. Mitchel, J. Martine, C. P. Mallett, of this place, and for J. & W. Murphy, T. P. Devereux, and Mrs. Waddell, of the interior.

Also, on Monday last, Steamer Clarendon and Tow Boats, with Goods for sundry persons. [We have been unable to obtain the freight list of the Clarendon either for the last or this week's paper.]

THEATRE.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that the Theatre will be open again this Evening, and for a few successive Evenings, when IL DIAVOLO ANTONIO, and his three sons, will Exhibit their unrivalled performances with many additions to those given on previous evenings.

Wednesday, January 17.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. TRIPP will open a Private School, on Monday next, 22d instant, at the House recently occupied by the Female Classical School, on Rowan street.

January 15. 1w.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JANUARY 17.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	40 a 42½
Ditto, apple,	65 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	13	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 10	Salt,	90 a $1
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3 25
Corn,	75	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3½
Candles, F. F.	20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1 a $1 10	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$6 a 7½	Wheat, new	$1 35
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	55 a 60
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

A Second Hand PIANO,

FOR sale, low. Apply at this Office.
(76:f) *January* 17, 1838.

Butter, Buck Wheat, &c.

25 FIRKINS mountain BUTTER, *prime*,
1000 lbs. Buck Wheat FLOUR,
50 casks fresh LIME.
—*On Consignment*—
10 hhds. SUGAR,
12 casks new RICE, for sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
January 15, 1838. 76-2w.

Irish Potatoes.

50 BARRELS Irish POTATOES, for eating,
50 do yellow do do do planting,
For sale by
JAS. G COOK.
January 17, 1838. 76-2m.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

AN assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, raised by David Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted to be of the crop of 1837, for sale by
S. T. HAWLEY.
January 17, 1838. 76 3tp.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

HADLOCK'S VEGETABLE POWDER AND SIRUP,
For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THE operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of Hooper & McLaurin.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Colin McIver, a gentleman well known.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 13, 1837.

MR. JAMES HADLOCK—*Dear Sir:* As I count myself one of those who have derived benefit from your vegetable sirup, I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of its efficacy.

For some years I had been subject, every winter, to a cough, which, so long as it continued, was attended with more or less pain in my throat; but, as I generally found it to yield, in a week or two, to some common and simple remedy, and a little careful nursing, it ordinarily gave me little or no uneasiness. In the winter, however, of 1836, this annual guest continued his visit rather longer than was usual; and the ordinary modes of dismissing him, which, in former instances, had been attended with uniform success, in this last instance, seemed entirely to fail. To drop the figure, my cough continued during the whole of the winter, and appeared so obstinately to resist the ordinary means used for its removal, that I began seriously to apprehend that my lungs were in danger. As a last resort, I made trial of your vegetable sirup; and I have the pleasure to state, that, under the Divine blessing, less than one bottle of it entirely removed my cough; and restored my lungs to their former healthful state. I remain, dear sir,

Yours truly,
[76-2w] COLIN McIVER.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that Miss Emeline Norton, from Berlin, Connecticut, has taken charge of a Select School in Wadesborough, N. C. She comes highly recommended (by gentlemen of the first respectability,) as an accomplished Lady and Scholar, capable of instructing in Latin, French, Geometry, Drawing, Painting, and Botany, and all other branches usually taught in female schools. She has had several years experience in conducting the education of young ladies.

The healthy, elevated situation of the village, added to the high tone of morals which pervades the community, renders it a desirable location for the education of youth. For terms, &c. apply to THOS. D. PARKE.

Wadesborough, N. C., Jan 8, 1838. 76 3w.

N. B.—Board can be had in respectable families.

Notice.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec'r Term, 1837, I will expose to Public Sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of March next, the following pieces or lots of

LAND,

Or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due, and all incidental expenses, viz.

	TAX.
1 Lot improved, North street, by Jno. Douglass,	$1 50
1 do do. Lower Fayetteville, by Rebecca Howell,	1 25
1 do do do do Estate Jno. Parker tax of '35 and '36,	3 78

G. DEMING, Collector.
Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838. 76ts.

$10 Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the night of Wednesday the 3d instant, a sorrel MARE, having three white feet and a large blaze in the face, in good order, 7 years old next Spring. I have reason to believe that she was stolen by a white man named William Crumpler, who was in the neighborhood on that day, and was seen two days afterwards riding through the town of Fayetteville. Crumpler is a middle sized man, between 30 or 40 years of age, wore blue cloth clothes, and a mouse colored hat. He formerly lived in Dooly County, Geo., and it is possible that he may aim to go there again. I will give the above reward for the recovery of the Mare, or a reasonable sum for any information that may enable me to get her. I hope the rascal will be apprehended and brought to justice

JOHN H CRUMPLER.
Sampson County, Jan. 12, 1838. 76 3tp.

Editors in South Carolina and Georgia are requested to put the public on their guard by copying the above.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway and nuisance, on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named Nancy, who is supposed to belong to Spencer P. Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.
Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838. 76tf.

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State Dick is a Brick Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen county, January 1, 1838. 75-tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836 5 tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

500 PACKAGES
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock, which comprise a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Caps and Shoes,
Drugs and Medicines, Crockery, &c.

Which we offer at low prices for Cash, Produce or undoubted Paper, *at wholesale.*

NOTT & STARR.

December 7, 1837 70-3m.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.
350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety, all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.

June 1, 1837. 44tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES. DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

$100 REWARD,

FOR **ALFRED**, the property of Mr. Joseph Du Brutz, and **HARRY**, the property of Maj Gideon Seawell.

The above Slaves escaped from the Subscriber on the road (via this place) from North Carolina to Alabama, in Lancaster District, So. Carolina, 16 miles East of Land's Ford, on Catawba river, on the night of Tuesday, the 21st instant, as he was conveying them to their owners, in Marengo County, Alabama. I will pay the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for both the above named Slaves or Fifty Dollars for either, if retaken and lodged in Jail, so that they may be gotten by their proper owners or by the Subscriber. It is believed that they will make their way back if not taken, to their former range.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

Chesterville, Chester District, South Carolina, Nov. 23. } 70tf.

A TEACHER Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Ravenscroft Academy are anxious to employ a first rate Classical Teacher, to take charge of that Institution, situated in the town of Fayetteville, N. C. No one need apply who can not come highly recommended; and for such an one, it is believed the situation will be found highly desirable. The services will commence on the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board,

RO. STRANGE, Pres't.

November 25, 1837. 69tf.

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

FAYETTEVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

TEACHERS.

Rev. R. W. BAILEY—*Principal.*
Miss HOOLE—*Teacher in English, Geography and Mathematics.*
Miss BAILEY—*Teacher in Music, French and Latin.*
Miss McINTYRE—*Teacher in Drawing and Painting.*

November 8, 1837. 66tf.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANAC,

TURNER & HUGHES'S

North Carolina ALMANAC,

AND THE CROCKETT ALMANAC,

FOR 1838,

For sale by E. J. HALE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

Capital $1,000,000.

THE undersigned, as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce.* The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds of Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

SHOE & LEATHER STORE,

MARKET SQUARE,

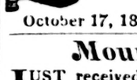
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Large STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Comprising a very general assortment.—Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding ditto, Shoe Thread, Varnish, &c &c

All of which will be sold low for Cash.



GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES manufactured from the best materials.

PELEG PEARCE.

October 17, 1837. 63tf

Mountain Butter.

JUST received from Grayson C'ty, Virginia, 5000 lbs. prime BUTTER, put up by the Messrs. Hales, and for sale by

C J ORRELL.

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street

Fayetteville October 30. 1837 65 tf

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished

O G PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

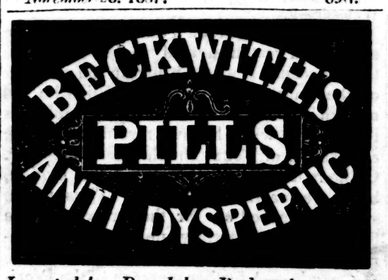
E. J HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28. 1837. 69tf.



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 17th inst., a negro man who calls his name GEORGE, and says that he belongs to Thomas Rice, of Union District, South Carolina. Said negro is about six feet high, stout and active, 23 or 24 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

N. B. This negro has since stated that he belongs to Thomas McGee, of Person County, N. C.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Dec. 19, 1837. 72tf.

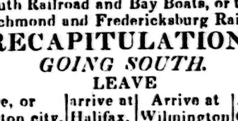
Due Notice.

NOTICE is hereby again given to all persons indebted to the Estate of John M. Dobbin, dec'd, that further indulgence cannot be granted; and that all accounts unsettled on the first of February, 1838, will *necessarily* be placed in the hands of the officers of the law.

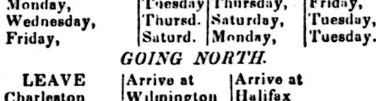
JAMES C. DOBBIN, Ex'r.

December 16, 1837 72tF

GREAT NORTH AND SOUTH



EXPRESS LINE.



Winter Arrangement.

Halifax, Wilmington, and Charleston.

THIS LINE, while it avoids the dangers of the Capes, and the fatigue of 300 miles of *Staging*, offers to the traveller a route, which for SPEED, SAFETY, COMFORT, and ŒCONOMY, is not equalled.

GOING SOUTH.

By this Route, Passengers who leave Baltimore on *Monday* and *Friday*, via the Chesapeake Bay Boats, and Portsmouth Railroad or via Washington City, the Fredericksburg, Richmond and Petersburg Railroads to Blakely, will reach Halifax on the evenings of the next days, viz. Tuesday and Saturday. From Halifax they will be immediately conveyed by Post Coaches and Railroad, to Wilmington, where they will arrive on Thursday and Monday mornings, (having slept at South Washington the preceding nights,)—thence, after two hours delay, to Charleston, in from 12 to 16 hours, thence, by Railroad, to Augusta.

Extra leaving Baltimore or Washington City on Wednesday, via Fredericksburg, Richmond and Petersburg Railroads to Blakely, Passengers will arrive at Halifax on Thursday evening, at Wilmington Saturday morning, and leave for Charleston on Monday.

GOING NORTH.

Leave Charleston every Sunday and Tuesday, at 5, P. M. reach Wilmington the following morning to breakfast. Leave Wilmington at 12 o'clock, and by Railroad and Post Coaches arrive at Halifax on the evenings of the next days, viz. Tuesday and Thursday. Sleep at Halifax, and the next morning proceed North via the Petersburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroads.

Extra, leave Wilmington on Friday, arrive at Halifax Saturday, and the next morning, via the Portsmouth Railroad and Bay Boats, or the Petersburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad.

RECAPITULATION.

GOING SOUTH.

LEAVE			
Baltimore, or Washington city,	arrive at Halifax,	Arrive at Wilmington	Arrive at Charlest'n
Monday,	Tuesday	Thursday,	Friday,
Wednesday,	Thursd.	Saturday,	Tuesday,
Friday,	Saturd.	Monday,	Tuesday.

GOING NORTH.

LEAVE	Arrive at	Arrive at
Charleston	Wilmington	Halifax
Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,
Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,
LEAVE		
Wilmington Friday,		Saturday.

☞ The Portsmouth Cars run daily. The Petersburg Cars on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. ☞ *See the following Advertisement.*

Passengers will observe that on this Route, via the Chesapeake Bay Boats, and Portsmouth Railroad, *only one night sleep is lost* between New York and Augusta; or via Petersburg, *only one night* between Richmond and Augusta.

The Coaches are new, the Horses fresh and well trained, the Drivers sober and skilful, and the fare and accommodations good. The new, beautiful, and swift Steamboat

NORTH CAROLINA,

built by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Esq. of New York, for the Company, has just been added to the line between Wilmington and Charleston.

In fine, no expense has been spared to render the line comfortable and safe.

Office W. & R. Railroad Company, Wilmington, N. C. Dec 14th, 1837.

WILMINGTON & RALEIGH RAIL ROAD,

AND PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD.

TRAVELLERS are informed that an Engine connecting from the North and South, with the *Wilmington Rail Road Company's Line of Stages* leaves Blakely every Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and always arrives in time at Petersburg to connect with the daily lines of Rail Roads and Steamboats passing through *Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, &c* This line leaves Petersburg for the South on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in time to connect with the Wilmington Rail Road Company's Line of Stages.

Travellers may rely upon finding on this Line careful and experienced Engineers, attentive Captains of Train, and comfortable Coaches.

Petersburg, December 15, 1837 73-tf

WILMINGTON Saddlery Warehouse.

THE Subscribers are continually receiving additions to their extensive Stock of Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Harness, Trunks, Collars, &c. &c. from their Manufactory at New Haven, Conn., which enables them to furnish all kinds of work in the line as cheap as at any similar establishment in the Country. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call at the old stand, formerly occupied by JOHN A. TAYLOR, 3 doors East of the Court House in Market Street.

HOTCHKISS & MIX.

Wilmington, N. C. Dec. 21. 73.6w.

N. B. Particular attention paid to ordered work and repairing. A fine lot of Coach and gig Lamps, just received as above and for sale very low.

H. & M.

SELLING OFF *AT PRIME COST.*

THE undersigned, some time since gave notice that he would sell the remainder of his stock of GOODS at cost and charges. He now gives further notice, that he will sell his stock at prime cost, for cash; and a very small advance on their New York cost, on time, to good men.

December 26, 1837.

WM. S. LATTA.

P. S. Those indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate payment. Those who do not comply with this request, may by the 1st of February next, expect to be called on by the officers of the law.

73 3m. WM. S. LATTA.

$50 REWARD.

THE above will be given for the apprehension and safe delivery of a negro boy ALBERT, who made his escape from the Jail of Marlborough District, S. C. on the 22d inst. Albert is about 25 years of age, six feet high, slender built, thin visage, dark complexion, and of forward and confidential address. He belongs to Mr. Alexander Townsend, late of Robeson County, N. C. who resides between Lumberton, N. C and Harllesville, S. C, where it is supposed he may lurk. Albert is accustomed to lying out, and says that while out before he had frequently walked the streets of Fayetteville with a waggon whip in day time. M TOWNSEND, *Sheriff M D*

Bennettsville, S. C., Dec. 25, 1837. 73t1Ap'l

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,

For sale by

JOHN McARN.

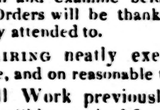
Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS SANDFORD & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.



THE Subscriber is now opening a general assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES**

Misses, boys and childrens' do.
Negroes, do.

Made stout and serviceable.

He is now manufacturing seal, kid, and prunelle water proof Boots and Shoes, by Northern workmen, of the most fashionable kind, and of the best materials. Those who wish to keep their feet dry and preserve their health, will do well to call likewise.

☞ A good assortment of Shoe and Saddle LEATHER, which will be sold low for cash.

B. BEACH.

November 22. 68tf.

Wanted to employ, two

good BOOT MAKERS, to whom good wages will be given. B. BEACH.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES, Large and small BAROUCHES, for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship

October 3, 1837. 61tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT, at the expiration of three months from this date, application will be made to the Bank of Cape Fear for the reissue of a Receipt for Three Hundred Dollars, being for the second, third and fourth instalments on five Shares of the Stock of said Bank, subscribed by Leuco Mitchell the original Receipt having been lost or mislaid.

L. MITCHELL.

Salisbury Nov 14, 1837. 67-3m.

☞ The Editor of the Salisbury Watchman will please insert the above three months and forward his bill to this office for payment.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends, that they have just received from N. York and Philadelphia, their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Groceries, &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

October 17, 1837. 63tf

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8 4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837 35tf

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by A. Munroe, for purposes therein named, the Subscriber will, on the 10th day of February next, at the Court House in Carthage, Moore County, sell at Public Sale, on a credit of twelve months,

THREE LOTS,

In Carthage, including the comfortable and convenient Store House at the South East corner of the Public Square. Also, a certain tract or parcel of LAND, on Wet Creek, about 17 miles So. West from Carthage, where the said Munroe resides, on which is a very comfortable Dwelling, Store House and Out Houses, principally, or all framed buildings, and a valuable TAN YARD.

This Land lies in a healthy section of country, is watered by several valuable Springs and is a desirable stand for a Country Store.

CORN'S DOWD, Jr., Trustee

December 16, 1837. 73-6t.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and with every particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Naval Stores, &c. as well as the purchase of Groceries. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business, combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O JERVEY.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Fayetteville; Ray; W. S. Latta, Henry Horn, Fayetteville.

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1837.

D. Lewis, vs. Tiophil Siniskie } ATTACHMENT *Levied on House, Furniture, &c.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Tiophil Siniskie is not an inhabitant of this State, it is *Ordered by the Court* that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for six successive weeks, for the said T. S. to come forward and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in February next, and replevy or demur, or the property levied on will be condemned, and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk, of our said Court at Office, the first Monday of November, 1837.

From the Minutes.

[71.] DAVID LEWIS, C. C.

NEW BOOKS.

ERNEST MALTRAVERS, Bolivel; The Token for 1838, the Pickwick Papers, 4th vol; The Nicks; Miss Leslie's Pencil Sketches; Modern Society and Modern Accomplishments by Miss Sinclair, daughter of Sir John Sinclair; Penny Magazine; Fielding, by the author of Jasmaine; The Wife at Home; Young Lady's Friend; Young Wife's Book; Grund's American Almanac for 1838; Combe on the Constitution of Man; Todd's Sabbath School Teacher; Todd's American Constitutions, containing the Constitution of North Carolina; &c. &c.

Received by

E. J. HALE.

December 12, 1837

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of administration on the personal Estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court; all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM C. DRAUGHON

September 5, 1836

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Leete & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL LEETE.

Fayetteville, January 27.

Private Sale.

A NEW and elegant **BAROUCHE**, Cross Springs, brass mounted, original cost $1,000, will be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS SANDFORD

June 20, 1837.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, each in a envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN.

June 1, 1837.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Mr. Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be for rent for one year. Possession given on the 1st of January next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD

July 22, 1837

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell makers in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, the quality of which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the United States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Clocks, of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES MARSH.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells received.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, would here inform those wanting the above Stones that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the above Stones *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new Stone instead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Spring Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the Yard and Garden. Apply to

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to either of the late firm are requested to settle the same with Augustus W. Steel, at an early day, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an Attorney

GEO. C. McNEILL,
EDM'D B RICHARDSON,
EDM'D BLAKE.

Sept. 1837.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10. 1837.

Children's Toy Books.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.